

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

PRINTED WEEKLY
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD,
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

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ADDRESS OF THE CARRIER

OF THE

KENTUCKY GAZETTE,

TO ITS PATRONS, ON THE FIRST DAY OF JAN. 1836.

[PRIZE ADDRESS.]

Borne on the rapid CAR of TIME,

Once more, DEAR PATRONS, we appear,

With homely phrase and artless rhyme,

To welcome in the NEW BORN YEAR:

And mindful of your kindness, still

Our recompence, through good and ill,

With glowing bosom to impart

The feelings of our grateful heart.

As thoughtful on the fleeting past,

A retrospective look we cast,

We find our onward course has lain

Through changing scenes of hill and plain,

And feel, that we have had our share

Of doubts, perplexities and care.

Their task admits of little ease,

Who strive the public mind to please,

For he who but regards his own,

Can scarcely hum, or that alone;

Yet have we, in our humble way,

How well, presumption dare not say,

Endeavored to preserve, maintain,

The blessed UNION and the REIGN

OF ORDER, to support the laws,

And aid the PATRIOT CHIEF, whose aim

Has ever been his country's fame

And glory—who, exalted high,

Has watched, with an unsleeping eye,

The people's rights; calm, firm and bold,

Unawed by threats, unbrinded by gold;

Who, when the Star of FREDERICK rose,

In childhood battled with her foes,

Who tamed the savage warrior's pride

In victory's ensanguined tide,

And heedless of the Lion's roar,

Drove him in terror from our shore:

That chief, whose deeds adorn the page

Of history, and who, now, when age

Has bleached his locks to silvery white,

Is ready, with a hero's might,

If needful, promptly to avenge

Against the chivalry of France.

This have we done—this would we do—

Can worthless objects claim our view?

We may have erred, for right and wrong

'o frail humanity belong.

And how, kind patrons, how have you,

Along life's pathway, journeyed through

The varied seasons? Has the soil,

With ample harvest, paid your toil?

His skillful craft and busy trade

Increased and growing profits made?

His speculation's lucky hour

Proudly poured its golden shower?

Or, better far than glittering wealth,

Have you had comfort, peace and health?

If sojourn cannot wish for more

In sure, than has gone before.

But a! these blessings may not be

Received by all, in like degree;

And life of this valued earth,

Is of enduring, solid worth;

The freest prospects of to-day,

To-morrow's tempest sweeps away;

Joy bares smooth, continuous flow—

'Tis born by the rocks of woe;

When the boiling eddies toss,

The hales wretch is often lost

In wailing grief, or stern despair,

Who hails their gloomy empire there.

Such human life. But foolish and vain

'Tis for sojourn mortals to complain.

Mysterious Providence ordains,

Our pleasure should be mixt with pains;

Even WISDOM, VIRTUE, TRUTH, may not

Be shielded on the common lot!

Yet these, wh' prudence, much avail,

And when an honest efforts fail,

Sweet HOPE humanity's last friend,

Still promises happy end;

And time, old TIME, that brought us to

Our troubles, aye may bear us through.

Then, HAPPINESS put on thy smile,

And grief forgo thyself awhile,

Fierce ANGER smooth thy rugged brow,

And POVER'Y look pleasant now;

And MAID and M'RON, SON and SIRE,

Draw round the scial winter fire,

And with right heart gay cheer,

Unite to hail the NEW BORN YEAR!

[SECOND BEST.]

The circling year has closed around
Your happy, peaceful patrons dear,
And New-year at your doors are found,
To welcome in the coming year.

In storm or sunshine—seat or cold,
Forever true to duty's call,
Tidings we bring to young and old,
Something to please you—one and all.

Forget not, then, the piety due
To those who deal in hymn and reason,
Who never fail to think of you,
And hail you each returning season.

A trifle give—'tis all we ask
To cheer us on this New-Year's day;
With lighter hearts and lighter task,
We'll then pursue our toilsome way.

We've told you how prosperity
And peace have crowned this favored land,
And how a generous Deity,
Rich blessings showers with liberal hand.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1836.

No. 2. Vol. 51

And of the Nation's rulers,—whether
Like faithful stewards, their power they use,
Or, rolling heaps of gold together,
The people's confidence abuse.

We've told you how the haughty France
Still hesitates to pay our debt;
They'd better try another dance,
The rascals—or we'll fight 'em yet.

We've spoken much of neighbor Texas,
Not liking well Santa Anna's yoke
Of Centralism—Oh, how 'twould vex us,
Should Jackson play us such a joke!

Some say because they are our brothers,
Neighbors and kinsfolk, "let them die."
Although we run to help all others
When fighting for their liberty.

Like some religionists who send
Their pious gifts to distant sinners,
And fail a helping hand to lend,
Where charity should have beginners.

Why did they leave the old Kentuck,
Missouri, or the Mississippi,
Where having patience and good luck,
We'll all be rich before we die?

The spirits that their father's stirred,
The love of enterprise and glory,
The sons impelled—nor have they erred,
As we shall find in after story.

Who ever blamed the veteran Boon
For wandering forth to distant regions,
To rescue from the wild Raccoon,
Those fertile fields of happy legions?

And tiring never, he wandered on
To further wilds—as on he must
With destiny.—Bright is the sun
That shines upon the Pilgrim's dust.*

We've told you how to California,
We'll yet be hur'd on a Steam Car;
How Nashville folks will have a rail-way,
And Southerner's all busy are.

How from New York to Santa Fe,
Will yet be a trip of pleasure,
To take our tea or pass the day,
As business prompts—or we have leisure.

And should we choose a sea-excursion,
A steamer there might bear us o'er
Pacific's waters—a mere diversion
To China, or fair India's shore.

When was mankind of every clime
So freely mingled with his brother?
When, as in this, our favored time,
Could nations so well know each other?

When, since this rolling world had place
In ether, with its fellow stars,
So rich in blessings was our race,
So free from sanguinary wars?

When was the beautiful, so good;
And when the moral, so sublime—
When knowledge so diffused abroad
As now, in all the olden time?

True, there are croakers—some who say
That good at best is only evil;
That our virtues what they may,
We are but children of d***l.

Dishonoring him who made the whole,
And who sustains it every hour,
Of the vast universe, the soul:
The good—the great self-moving power.

Our story assumes a graver tone,
And looks, perchance, poetic fire,
Reflection bears the spirit on;
'Tis Genius only can inspire.

For who that thinks, but soars aloft
Above this speck of Earth and Time,
And who that feels, but wishes oft,
To taste a life yet more sublime?

This globe, and other globes must be,
This life and that to which we go
Portions of one eternity;
Or worthless as a puppet show.

High is the them—were gifted powers
But only subject to the will!
The records of these coming to fill
'Twere mine with fitting verse to fill.

Time burries on with noiseless tread,
And solemn are the warnings given
Of loved ones numbered with the dead,
To lure our willing fate to Heaven.

'Twere fitting, sure, to pause and give
A passing instant to reflection,
That if we die, or if we live,
Our hearts may have a right direction.

Parent of good, who rulest the year,
Unfailing friend in trials past,
In future woes, be ever near,
And bring us near to thee at last.

*On one of the beautiful mounds so common in
Texas, lives the grand daughter of Daniel Boone,
by the name of DUST. The young Dusters—the
boys—are in a state of nature, living by hunting
and fishing, and dressing in skins and flying from
man. The daughter redeems the character of the
family, being married to one of the intelligent and
hardy sons of New England—possessing eminently
the characteristics of his countrymen—love of
order and neatness. Their house is the seat of
hospitality and kindness.

Postmaster General's Instructions to the
Agent to negotiate with the Rail
Road Companies.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Oct. 31, 1835.

P. S. LOUGHBOROUGH, E. Q.

GAZETTE.



The Starspangled Banner, long may it wave
Over the Land of the Free and home of the brave."

NATIONAL NOMINATION!!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

Paris, Nov. 11.—Mention has been several times made by the German papers, of a speech addressed by the Emperor Nicholas to the deputation or municipal body of Warsaw, upon his late visit to that city, which was only remarkable for its extreme severity and irritating character. Although these papers have not published this document, the following is said to be an authentic copy, which, from its tone and spirit, we are led to wish may be spurious:

"Gentlemen!—I know that you have wished to address me, and am acquainted with the contents of your intended address; but, to spare you from delivering falsehood, I desire that it may not be pronounced. Yes, gentlemen, it is to save you from falsehood; for I know that your sentiments are not such as you wish to make me believe them to be. How can I put faith in them, when you held the same language to me on the eve of the revolution? Are you not the same persons who talked to me five and eight years ago of fidelity and devotedness, and made me the finest protestations of attachment, and yet, in a very few days after, you violated your oaths, and committed the most violent actions? The Emperor Alexander, who did more for you than an Emperor of Russia ought to have done, who heaped benefits upon you, who favored you more than his own subjects, and who rendered your nation the most flourishing and happy: the Emperor Alexander was treated with the blackest ingratitude.

You never could make yourselves contented with your most advantageous position, and, in the end, became the destroyers of your own happiness. I thus tell you the truth in order to throw a true light upon our relative positions, and that you may know upon what you have to depend, for I am now seeing and speaking to you for the first time since the disturbances. Gentlemen, we require actions and not mere words; repentance should come from the heart; I speak to you without anger, and you must perceive that I am perfectly calm; I have no rancor, and I will do you good even in spite of yourselves. The Marshal who stands before you, fulfills my intentions, seconds all my views, and also watches for your welfare. "At these words the members of the deputation bowed to the Marshal, Well, gentlemen, but what signifies these salutations? The first duty is to perform one's duty and conduct ourselves like honest men. You have, gentlemen, to choose between two alternatives; either to persist in your illusions, as to an independent kingdom of Poland, or to live tranquilly as faithful subjects of my government. If you persist in your dreams of a distinct nationality, of the independence of Poland, and of all these chimeras, you will only draw down upon yourselves still greater misfortunes. I have raised this citadel, and I declare that on the slightest insurrection, I will cause its cannon to thunder upon the city. Warsaw shall be destroyed, and certainly shall never be rebuilt in my time.

It is painful to me to speak thus to you—it is always painful to a Sovereign to treat his subjects thus, but I do it for your own good. It is for you, gentlemen, to deserve an oblivion of the past; it is only for your obedience to my Government that you can obtain this. I know that there is a correspondence abroad, and that mischievous writings are sent here for the purpose of perverting the minds of the people. The best police in the world, with such a frontier as yours, cannot prevent clandestine relations. It is for you to exercise your own police, and keep the evil away. It is by bringing up your children properly, by instilling into them the principles of religion and fidelity to their Sovereign, that you can keep in the right path. Among the disturbances which agitate Europe, and those doctrines which shake the social edifice, Russia alone has remained strong and intact. Believe me, gentlemen, that it is a real blessing to belong to this country, and enjoy its protection. If you conduct yourselves well—if you perform all your duties, my paternal solicitude will be extended over you, and notwithstanding what has passed, my Government will always watch over your welfare. Remember well all that I have now said to you."

The Journal des Debats, Ministerial paper, gives the speech attributed to the Emperor of Russia to the Municipal Deputation of Warsaw, and says that many manuscript copies of it have been circulated at Vienna, Berlin and Paris, one of which it procured. It expresses strong doubts as to its authenticity, and wishes that it may not be true; it argues that, as the municipal officers of Warsaw are all nominated by the Emperor, and chosen no doubt from the Poles most devoted to

to his person, to address such language to that body would be to destroy all the feelings of reconciliation and kindness which have been brought about by time. It adds that the public will, no doubt, hesitate before believing such a document, and promises not to spare its comments upon it, should its authenticity be proved.

From the Baltimore American.
STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship St. James, at New York, brings London papers to the 21st November.

These papers contain many speculations regarding the affairs between the United States and France, but are generally of opinion that war will not result from the present difficulties.

The London Morning Herald of Nov. 19th, contains a letter from its correspondent at Paris, which says, "The American question is, I aver, in a train of satisfactory adjustment. The British Government has offered its mediation between France and the United States. It has been accepted by the Cabinet of the Tuilleries, which even goes so far as to offer to lodge the money in the Bank of England, or the British Treasury. The American Charge d'Affairs has not yet left town, nor will he until the 1st December; but his going or staying, although connected with the question, cannot influence it in the slightest degree.

The navigation of the Baltic is closed by ice early in November, and upwards of two hundred ships detained in the ports of that sea.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

(From the Times.)—Consols have fluctuated of late, but improved yesterday, and closed at 614 a d. Speculators in stocks are now calculating the probabilities of war between France and America, and operating on these calculations. Their danger lies in any sudden settlement of the French and American dispute, against which they feel secure from the uncompromising character of General Jackson. General Jackson, it seems, is, throughout these operations, the party dreaded by the "bulls" and relied on by the "bears" of stock.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The circumstances of a war insurance having been effected at Lloyd's on a French merchant vessel from Bordeaux to Sumatra, indicates that the apprehension of a rupture between France and the United States is beginning to be entertained by certain persons engaged in commerce.

It was reported at the Paris Bourse, on the 18th, that Lord Palmerston had tendered the mediation of England between France and the United States, that the proposal had been deliberated upon in a council of ministers, the result of which had been to thank the British government, but to declare that the French Cabinet could not accept its interposition.

The Paris National says, that from the letter of Mr. Livingston, addressed to the Duke de Broglie before he left Paris, it appears, as was said beforehand by this journal, that the American Constitution does not admit of any other means of making satisfaction for the words of Gen. Jackson than by his modifying or explaining them in his next message to Congress, the President's speech being looked upon as that of a private individual, over which the Congress has no power. M. de Broglie, when he accepted the amendment of M. Valaze, ought to have explained to the Chambers what sort of satisfaction might be expected.—Things, therefore, have come to this point, that unless Gen. Jackson, in his next speech to Congress, explains his former words, the French Government leaves to the American the responsibility of beginning the measures of action by which it intends forcing the accomplishment of the treaty, and no one who knows Gen. Jackson can expect that he will do any thing of the kind.

From the Morning Herald of November 21st. With respect to the report that the offered mediation of England in the American affair had been refused by the Cabinet of the Tuilleries, we are aware that in other respects that the French Government has apparently subjected itself to the charge of insincerity in its expressed desire for an accommodation of the question, that it only sought to demonstrate its own willingness, to avoid hostilities, in order to act upon Congress in opposition to the pugnacious President. We are aware that there being no Ambassador of the United States in France to deal with, the French Government has sought to involve minor American agents in the matter; and we know that these minor agents, penetrating the views of the French Cabinet, and determined not to commit their own Government, were not to be influenced by the ostentatious pacific professions of the Duc de Broglie. The affair had consequently resumed somewhat of its sombre aspect; but we are assured that there is still little likelihood that hostilities will really ensue.—Some interviews of M. Dupin with the King are said to relate to this subject, M. Dupin having been originally warmly opposed to concession. The change of the commander of the American Squadron in the Mediterranean, mentioned in an article, dated Mahon, 24th ult., was referred to Paris as connected with the possible occurrence of a war; but we repeat that there is little chance of such a calamity.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The political aspects of Europe are commencing to occupy much more attention in the public mind than they have lately done, and an impression has prevailed here, that in addition to the supposed disputes between the Courts of Paris and St. Petersburg, others have not lately run so smooth be-

tween those of St. Petersburg and Great Britain, whilst it has even been confidently advanced that a correspondence has taken place between Lords Palmerston and Durham relative to the necessity of demanding an explanation of the reply of the Czar, to the address of the Deputies of Warsaw.

Anticipations are also rife relative to the dispute between the French and the United States governments; and parties who maintain that it is unavoidable, refer to the naval armaments fitting out at Brest and Toulon, whilst others as strenuously apply the cause of those naval preparations only to the anticipated *disagreement* between France and Russia.—A good deal of anxiety prevails for the arrival of the inaugural address of the Queen Regent of Spain to the Cortes.—Our money market continues steady, Consols at 91 3-8 money.

From the London Herald, November 19. The confidence prevailing with regard to the political tranquility of Europe, and the opinion that the payment of the French indemnity to the Government of the United States will be eventually made without any warlike demonstrations has by no means diminished, and the precautionary measures which the French Government have taken to secure their few West India colonies and possessions in the Balearic Islands have created no additional alarm—no fears of any actual rupture between the two Governments.

D. BRADFORD, *Clerk of the City.*

January 12, 1836—2-12

—A good BLACKSMITH to be hired—Enquire of J. KEISER.

J. KEISER.

CITY LICENSES.

THE Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, at their stated meeting, to be held in the Council Chamber on the first Thursday in February, 1836, will hear applications for Licenses to Tavern-keepers, Coffee, Porter and Beer-house keepers, Confectioners, Victuallers, and Retailers.

Hacks, Gigs, Drays, Wagons and Carts, plying for hire, Brokers, Hucksters, &c. within the city, will be licensed by the Clerk, (with the assistance of the Mayor,) on application at his office.

D. BRADFORD, *Clerk of the City.*

January 7, 1836—2-2d

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THIS is a subject of vast and increasing interest to our country at large, for the spirit of improvement seems to confine itself to no particular section of the Union, and human prudence seems to be utterly incapable of defining the limits to which its action will carry this great and growing nation.

There is a lamentable deficiency of practical scientific men in our country, and the contemplated increase of pay in the army and navy will be the sure means of retaining such young men in the service as have been educated at our National Schools. The only remedy will be found in exciting our public institutions of learning to a more practical system of Education.

"The School for Civil Engineers at Georgetown, Kentucky," is the only institution, as far as our knowledge extends, in which Surveying, Civil Engineering, &c. &c. are practically and theoretically taught. The Professor of this Department was no little scandalized for having asserted in his Prospectus, that "a young man of ordinary skill in Engineering could command 1500 dollars per annum for his services." At the close of his first session in October, one young gentleman only received a certificate, upon the strength of which he immediately got \$120 per month for his services, having acquired his profession in six months, at the expense of about \$75.

When one project gives birth to a series of others, and schemes of Internal Improvement are multiplying and maturing with a rapidity and energy unknown in any age or country before, it seems difficult for many such schools to supply the increasing demand for scientific agents.

Georgetown, Jan. 6, 1836—2-2

An Ordinance,

Concerning the sale of Wood within the City of Lexington, as amended January 7, 1836.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, that there shall be annually appointed by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen, four Inspectors of wood, Out to reside or keep their office in each Ward of the City.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, that from and after the 1st day of January 1836, no wood shall be bought or sold within the City, from wagons or other vehicles, unless said wagon or other vehicle have been measured and marked by one of the said Inspectors as herein after mentioned.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, that said Inspectors or either of them shall, upon application by the owner or driver (if a free person) of any wagon or other vehicle, measure the same, designating on the different parts such measurements, and marking on the outside in some conspicuous place, the quantity of wood which said wagon may contain, and that such wagon or other vehicle have the cross pieces connecting the top of the wagon body, made of wood and not of chains, which said cross pieces shall have their length severally marked upon them.

SEC. 4. Be it further ordained, that the said Inspectors shall be allowed for their services twenty-five cents for each wagon or other vehicle, to be paid out of the funds of the city.

SEC. 5. Be it further ordained, that any person violating this ordinance or any portion thereof, shall, if a free person, for each and every offence be fined in a sum not exceeding \$5.00 and costs, and if a slave shall violate the provisions of this ordinance, the wood so bought or sold or attempted to be bought or sold shall be forfeited by judgment of the Mayor.

The foregoing amended ordinance was regularly passed at a meeting of the Mayor and Board of Councilmen, on the 7th day of January, 1836.

JAMES E. DAVIS, *Mayor.*

Attest, D. BRADFORD, *Clerk of the City.*

Lexington, Jan. 7, 1836—2-3t

At a Meeting of the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, January 7, 1836,

THE following persons were appointed Inspectors of Wood, for the wards annexed to their names respectively, to serve until the annual election:

A. W. PINCKARD, for Ward No. 1.
JOHN W. TRUMBULL, for Ward No. 2.
HARVEY MCGUIRE, for Ward No. 3.
B. G. THOMAS, for Ward No. 4.

Attest, D. BRADFORD, *Clerk of the City.*

January 7, 1836—2-3t

ELECTION OF CITY OFFICERS.

THE Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington will meet in the Council Chamber, on Thursday the 21st instant, for the purpose of electing the following officers, for the present year, viz:

A Clerk of the City,
A City Marshal,
A City Attorney,
A City Printer,
A City Collector,
A City Treasurer,
An Assessor,
A Day Watchman,
A Captain of the Night Watch, and 3 Night Watchmen,

A Clerk of the Market,
Two Weighers of the Market,
A City Surveyor,

An Inspector of Weights and Measures,

Four Inspectors of Wood, one to reside or keep his office in each ward,

A Keeper of the Grave Yard.

Candidates will leave their names with the Clerk.

By order of the Board,
DANIEL BRADFORD, *Clerk.*

Lexington, Jan. 7, 1836—2-td

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in

the Post Office in Lexington, Ky. on the

1st of January, A. D. 1836, which, if not taken

out within in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A Andrews John
Adkins Allen S
Akiss miss Mary T
Allender Edward esq
Alexander Alfred
Alexander John R
Angil William
Baker Ames near marble creek meeting house.
Baker David
Branham James S 2
Beauford Luther M Dr
Beauchamp Jesse
Barr L B
Bardsley E
Barnett Peter
Berry R B Dr
Bentley William
Bentley John P
Beverly James esq
Bradley Francis (care of John Henery)
Bradley Dennis
Bell John H
Bell Marion mrs
Bell Clarissa
Bellallous Elmeline miss
Bearly A G A Dr
Berkley Burgess
Bradford George
Belden Paul
Ballard Henry
Benjamin — mr
Barnes Alfred
Brand E W
Branch Harry
Branstock Letitia miss
Brock Robert L
Black James
Blackwell A
Blackwell John
Benning Lucy miss
Benning A D
Ball James
Bristow George R Jr
Browning Wm P
Brooks John
Brooks Winney mrs
Brown Mary mrs
C Cackly James
Campbell Victoria
Carpenter John Lewis
Carter H W (A M)
Carter Wm G esq
Clarke Edward 3
Crase Hamlet mrs
Chambers Geo esq
Chamblin William
Chew Samuel esq
Charles Edward
Chales Aaron
Chin Critenden
Clark A H esq
Clark John P
Craig C
Craig Chas F
Craig John
Craft Jonah
Clanahan J H
Clelland P S
Cralle Jefferson
Clemahen & Stone
D Dillon Aaron
Devore Harry
Donnelly Daniel
Doyle John
Davidson Wm
Davis John 2
Davis E miss
Davis Joseph
Day Doctor
Day Sarah mrs
Drake Eliza Ann miss
Drewry Henry
Deserin mr
Dellenger Jacob jr
Delberge Francis
Driscoll Renben
Dickerson Robert A
Early John P M
Eddleman Peter
Ellis William
Ellis Hezekiah S
F Florea Albert
Fenwick James W
Fallis Nicholas J
Fisher Ann mrs
Fisher Elizabeth mrs
Fisher Daniel
Fisher Frederick C esq
Fisher John
Flintoff Thomas
Frierson John L esq
Gabby John [Turnpike contractor]
Gaster Daniel 4
Gatewood Fred
Gauthier Mary mrs
Gaskins Thomas
Garnet Wm
Graham Robert
Graham Alexander
Garner Elus
Gaines John P
Gaines William
Gray Thomas
Gout Mary
Gause Edward
Graves Mary P mrs
Graves John C capt
Graves Sally mrs
Hallam & Greer
Hap Conrad
Hayes Sarah Ann miss 2
Hamilton Eliza D mrs 2
Hamilton Nancy D miss
Haus Henri esq
Haly H esq 2
Harrison Elizabeth mrs
Harrison Mary (colored)
Harrison Mary care of Sam Thompson
Harris William
Harris George
Harris Carlisle miss
Harris Catherine miss
Harris John [Dentist] 2
Hastings Henry
Hardin Sarah A mrs
Haggins Candis
Hathorne Edwd (of color)
Hawkins James
Hews James
Herrick John Dr
Hersman Joseph
Heron J G
Heron F D
Heathman James esq
Helm Mary M miss
Irwin John
Jack Thompson (colored)
Jackson James S
Jacobs James B
Jeter Fielding
Jenkins Jarr
Jones Thomas
Jones Sarah mrs
Jones Henry
Jones Joseph
Kackly James
Kennedy John
Kennedy M
Kelllogg John A 6
Keyer S (Jeweller)
Lackey Martha
Lawson John C Dr
Lafoon James
Lason Jane
Levin James C esq
Lenoir W Whitman H 2
Lewis Jane
Leer John C
Maddox James C 2
Maddox Eliza miss
Maddox N
Marshal Frances E mrs
Marshal Glass esq
Magruder Mary mrs
Magruder John
Martin John Wesley
Masterson James
Mason Sarah mrs
Meany E A esq
Merrick mr (teacher in the city school)
Merrick Wright
McGlonge Sarah mrs
McKee R esq
Merrymon William
Messick C T
Meck Alexander H
Miller Elvira mrs
Miller Sally A miss
McCall Charles B N
McCall Charles B N
McCallie Franklin T
McCan Neal
McCan Benj
McCall Elizabeth A miss
McIlvan John B
McCatie John
McLane Th
McFarland Sam P
McLean Robert W Dr
McFee George
McGee C George
McLeland — mr
McCleland P S
McDivitt Francis
McLean Robert W
Nash Harvey
Nash Milinda Ann miss
Newton S
Newberry John
C Cackly James
Campbell Victoria
Carpenter John Lewis
Carter H W (A M)
Carter Wm G esq
Clarke Edward 3
Crase Hamlet mrs
Chambers Geo esq
Chamblin William
Chew Samuel esq
Charles Edward
Chales Aaron
Chin Critenden
Clark A H esq
Clark John P
Craig C
Craig Chas F
Craig John
Craft

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1836.

"ELAM" has been received; but as the author complains of having suffered before a good deal from the printer's hands, we will not undertake to correct the proof sheet. If he takes that trouble himself and notifies us of his intention, we will insert it next week.

TEXAS.

The subjoined letter was received by the publisher of this paper, from his brother, who embarked in the Texian expedition. It will be gratifying to the friends of many who have "cast their lot" among those who are struggling to burst the fetters attempted to be thrown over them by a despot, to learn that they are well, and that bright prospects await them.

NACOGDOCHES, (Texas) Dec. 9th, 1835.

Dear Brother:—I now embrace the little idle time left me since my departure from Huntsville, to write you a few lines. After a march of 36 days, we arrived here on yesterday morning, and are now quartered in the old Mexican Barracks. I would have written before this, sufficient to inform you of the steps I had taken, had I not been content that you had received a communication from Mr. Wm. Smith, of Huntsville, from which place I had not time after my conclusion come to this country, to write to you. We have had quite an unpleasant, but a very joyful time of it. We left Huntsville with only 18 Volunteers, and our whole line now tells off from right to left, 67 effective men—well armed with muskets. A company of 36 riflemen from Louisville, under the command of Capt. James Tarlton, of Scott Co., Ky., left here yesterday evening for St. Antonio, a march which we shall be in readiness to perform as soon as our baggage arrives, of 450 miles, thro' a perfect prairie and wilderness country. The whole of our company under the command of Colonel Peyton S. Wyatt, are in fine health and spirits, save two on the sick list. Patrick Doyle is with us, and other Lexington boys, viz: Butler, Stubblefield, Welsh, &c., and send their compliments to all friends.

The Cincinnati Republican says that the steam-boat Wyoming, while putting off from that Quay for Maysville, exploded her larboard boiler on Saturday last about 10 o'clock, A. M., and that it is not yet ascertained how many lives are lost.

The death of Col. Milam is confirmed by the New-Orleans Bee of the 31st ultimo, which also states that Captain Cook of that city, and two or three other brave officers were killed in storming San Antonio. Col. Milam led the charge, and was mainly instrumental in its success.

The following, extracted from the Advocate, published at Vandalia, of the 30th ult., conveys a sufficient answer to the gross misrepresentation bandied about in the Whig papers, respecting the newly-elected Senator from Illinois.

On Tuesday last our General Assembly proceeded to elect a Senator, to fill the vacancy in the United States' Senate, occasioned by the death of the Hon. E. K. Kane, when, on the 12th ballot, Major General Wm. Lee D. Ewing was elected, by a vote of 40 to 37, over Gen. James Semple, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Gen. Ewing we understand, will leave here on Sunday next for Washington. It gives us great pleasure to state, that the politics of Gen. Ewing are of the soundest kind; he will give the administration the most efficient support."

COUNTY AND CITY MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lexington and county of Fayette, held at the Court House on Monday, January 11, 1836, on motion of John M. McCalla, Esq. James E. Davis Esq. was appointed Chairman, and Wm. R. Bradford, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by the Chairman, it was addressed by Messrs. Robert Wickliffe, Jr. Esq., Dr. W. H. Richardson, Robert Wickliffe, Esq. and Charlton Hunt, Esq. On motion of Charlton Hunt, Esq. it was

Resolved, That a committee of be appointed by the Chairman of the meeting, to be styled the Fayette County Committee of Internal Improvements, whose duty shall be, to adopt and carry into effect, such measures in reference to the subject of Internal Improvements, as they deem expedient for, and conducive to the interests of Fayette county.

On motion, it was

RESOLVED, That this meeting now adjourn.

JAMES E. DAVIS, Ch'm.

W. R. BRADFORD, Sec'y.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Chairman, the Committee of Internal Improvement under the resolution in the above proceedings.

Charlton Hunt John R. Dunlap
John Norton Wm. Stanhope
Joseph Ficklin Roger Quarles
Benjamin Warfield John M. McCalla
Dr. E. Warfield M. C. Johnson,
Dr. W. H. Richardson
Thomas A. Russell Charles C. Moore
Thomas Smith Thomas H. Shelby
Charles Carr Waller Bullock
Daniel Bradford Edwin Bryant
John Brand James Hamilton
Dr. B. W. Dudley J. G. M'Kinney
Gordon Ashton Joseph Bruen
Lewis Deeman Robert S. Todd
Luther Stevens Benjamin Gratz
Samuel Fitch R. A. Curd.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, made thro' the medium of the Lexington Kentucky Gazette, the Democratic Republicans of Jessamine county assembled in Nicholasville on the 8th day of January, 1836, JAMES TROTTER was called to the chair, and SAMUEL MILLER appointed Secretary. After the object of the meeting had been explained by the Chairman, the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the Democratic State Convention to be held at Frankfort on the 22d day of February next, to nominate Electors known to be friendly to the election of Martin Van Buren for President, and R. M. Johnson for Vice President, and candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and to do whatever in the opinion of said Convention may be necessary for the promotion of the political interests of our country.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the nomination of Martin Van Buren for President, and Richard M. Johnson for Vice President.

Resolved, That Thos. B. Scott, Capt. James Trotter, Capt. James Munday, Gen. Wm. Oids, John Perry, Morton Zimmerman, Samuel Scott, George Faulconer, Harrison Daniel, Maj. John H. Hanly, Thomas Peyton, James McCabe, James Norwell, James Simms, John Jackson, Alexander McPhaters, Alexander Duncan, Wm. Cox, Benjamin Netherland, Jr., John Hunter, Jr., Fountain Dickerson, Jonathan Jones, Saml. Hunter, Daniel F. Treadaway, Wm. C. Ormond, Dr. John L. Price, Theophilus Melgione, Henry Lindsey, Col. Thos. Smith

of the road from Charleston to Cincinnati, but Louisville jealous of the rivalry of that city, insists that the road will lead direct to herself.—

It seems to be the opinion that a kind of compromise will take place, and that the Legislature will require it to fork at some convenient point, one branch leading to Louisville and the other to Cincinnati.

A Bill for a Turnpike from Maysville to Mt. Sterling, has been ordered to be engrossed.

The first stone of a new City was to have been laid on the 8th instant, by General Jackson on the Potomac, opposite Washington. It is to bear his own name.

The loss of the Mexicans at San Antonio is stated to have been 300 killed, while that of the Texians was only 4 men.

The first No. of the "Philanthropist," published by James G. Birney, at New Richmond, Ohio, has come to hand. It is neatly printed—the subscription two dollars a year. We regret to find that Mr. Birney still perseveres in a course which recent events might have taught him would, instead of bringing about the result he no doubt conscientiously labors for, do more to retard it than the most zealous abettors of the system could possibly have effected. Besides, the hostile attitude into which such a plan is likely to bring one part of the Union against the other, there are reasons which regard him personally, that lead us to wish he was embarked in some better business.

The Cincinnati Republican says that the steam-boat Wyoming, while putting off from that Quay for Maysville, exploded her larboard boiler on Saturday last about 10 o'clock, A. M., and that it is not yet ascertained how many lives are lost.

The death of Col. Milam is confirmed by the New-Orleans Bee of the 31st ultimo, which also states that Captain Cook of that city, and two or three other brave officers were killed in storming San Antonio. Col. Milam led the charge, and was mainly instrumental in its success.

The following, extracted from the Advocate, published at Vandalia, of the 30th ult., conveys a sufficient answer to the gross misrepresentation bandied about in the Whig papers, respecting the newly-elected Senator from Illinois.

Resolved, That Lewis Singleton, Maj. John H. Hanly, Harrison Daniel, Dr. Jno. L. Price and James Trotter constitute said committee.

Resolved, That this meeting condemn the doctrine of the abolitionists.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, after being subscribed to by the officers, be published in the Lexington Kentucky Gazette.

JAMES TROTTER, Ch'm.

SAMUEL MILLER, See'y.

INDIAN WAR.

ST. AUGUSTINE, (Florida) Dec. 12, 1835.

The whole country has been thrown into a state of alarm and confusion by the hostile attitude assumed by those Indians who are averse to emigration. Some aggressions have been committed by them, and settlements and plantations have been deserted, and the inhabitants have fled in every direction. We have been kindly favored with the perusal of a letter from a gentleman in Alabama, to a friend in this city, from which we make the following extract:

"MICONONA, Dec. 8.

The Indians are doing all the mischief they can. All the settlements about Wakoboota are burnt and provisions destroyed; there has been several encounters between the whites and Indians, without much damage.

Yesterday a party of 15 rode out to Capt. Priest's, and were attacked by a party of Indians, and two of them wounded, one dangerously. We are putting up a strong picket at this place, and shall be able to defend it if all my men are true. The country is in a deplorable state, every family having left their homes and property and fled to some one of the forts building. God knows what will be the end of it. I am determined to hold on to this fort so long as a man remains by me."

Measures have been taken to arm and equip the militia of the several Counties, and several companies of the U. S. Troops, in addition to those already stationed at Camp King, together with a number of companies of mounted militia, are now on their way to that station.

Arms and ammunition have arrived from Savannah at Picolata, for the militia of this county, which will be immediately distributed, and we shall have little to fear from them in our immediate neighborhood. We are about 100 miles from the scenes of disturbance, with the broad St. John's between us, and if guards be stationed at their crossing places, nothing need be apprehended.

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Thomas Smith Thomas H. Shelby
Charles Carr Waller Bullock
Daniel Bradford Edwin Bryant
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of about 17 years of age. A large pit was then dug, and after these unfortunate, but brave men were stripped of their shoes and boots, they were indiscriminately thrown in. A few moments before they were shot, one of them, an American, implored the guards, in the presence of a priest, for a drink of water, which was refused! It will be recollect that Mejia's expedition was fitted out at this place. Among those who were shot, we learn the names of Wm. H. Morris, J. Ives, engineer, and a Mr. Demausen, who in a particular manner distinguished himself with a courage and firmness seldom equalled. On his executioners wishing to tie a bandage round his eyes, he indignantly repulsed them. Do you think, said he, I am afraid to look death in the face?—No!—I die the death of a martyr of liberty—he then ordered the soldiers to shoot, and on the first fire, more fortunate than the rest, he was killed. We are told that he did every thing to inspire his troops with courage and resignation, and to meet their fate as became men. Two hours before the execution, Mr. D. wrote a song, to the air of the Marseilles hymn, which he sang from the jail to the place of execution. The song was in French, and will be found in that part of our paper. Thus has fallen twenty-eight brave men. Comment is unnecessary—so barbarous and savage a procedure, cannot but create feelings of indignation and detestation in the breast of every man susceptible of feeling, against their fierce executioners.

We are further informed, that martial law had been put in force—the utmost consternation prevailed amongst all the foreigners, they considering their lives and property unsafe—indeed the lower classes of the people had threatened to rise en masse, and murder the whole of them. All foreigners are considered as Americans, and are stigmatized as Mexicans, and are called "Infernal Americans." A short time previous to the shooting of these captives, a store belonging to a Frenchman was broken, and robbed of its contents by the mob.

The report of the Mexican ports being closed against American vessels, is incorrect—it no doubt originated from the fact of the port of Tampico, being closed during the time Mejia was there, but was immediately opened after his defeat and expulsion. A Conducta for Tampico, with 900,000 dollars of specie, said principally to belong to merchants of New Orleans, had been stopped at St. Louis, by order of Santa Anna. Another with about 90,000, arrived safe at Tampico—a part of which has been brought to this place by the Attakapas. There was not a single armed vessel of any nation at Tampico. The Americans complain a great deal of this neglect of our government—their lives and property being thus at the mercy of the Mexican rabble, who it is said are always ready on any occasion of popular excitement to rob foreigners. It is to be hoped our government, seeing the impious necessity of the case, will send a naval armed force to that place, without delay.

The above was in type, we have conversed with several respectable merchants who have received letters from Tampico, who represent the circumstances of the death of the 28 men who were shot, as entirely different from what we have stated, and that the barbarity which our informant alleges against the Mexicans in this case, is quite unfounded. Our endeavor is always to arrive at truth, but when we are compelled to take verbal information, it is very difficult. We therefore give our account for what it is worth, without vouching for its authenticity.

A commercial friend has been so kind as to hand us a letter from a highly respectable merchant at Tampico, which will be found below. The conduct of Mejia's troops is very censurable, they having made an attack upon a commercial house, where they knew there was a large amount of specie.

From the New Orleans Bee.
Tampico, Dec. 14th, 1835.

Dear Sir: This morning twenty-eight unfortunate victims, of treachery and villainy, part of Mejia's expedition were shot. I hand you enclosed a list of them, with a petition presented to the Military Commandant, by several foreigners and Mexicans, drawn up and signed by the prisoners, but alas! it was not in his power to meet their solicitude. The papers enclosed were sent to me by the curate who requested that they might be printed.

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You have here a full view, as will the government and people of the United States have, of the hideous crime committed in the port of New Orleans in the name of God and honor; under the pretence of populating Texas, a number of distressed and unfortunate beings are entrapped and put on board the schooner Mary Jane, Captain Hall, under the express stipulation and understanding that they are bound for Matagorda and Galveston in Texas, as the clearance of said vessel at the custom house in New Orleans on the 6th ult. indicates; it was farther understood that they were to have passage; but mark the result—Such as has been the fate of these unfortunate men, was near to have been inflicted on

every American in this place—such enterprises may in New Orleans be termed mercantile speculations; they are worthy of such men as enter into them and I do not envy them their feelings.

List of persons under sentence of death

by order of a Military Tribunal, held at Tampico, to be shot on Monday, 14th Dec. 1835.

Arthur N. Clement, native of Penn.

aged 40 years—no parents.

Thomas Whitaker, do do

30—father in Pennsylvania.

Wm. C. Barclay, native of New York

aged 20—parents in New York.

Jacob Morrison, do do

21—parents in Kentucky.

Edward Mount, do do

23—mother in State of New York.

Charles Gross, native of Penn.

aged 23—mother in Pennsylvania.

Isaac F. Leeds, do New Jersey

aged 30—no parents.

Mordecia Gist, do Maryland,

aged 43—father in Maryland. His own

last residence Indiana.

David Long, native of Ohio, aged 45—

mother in Ohio.

Wm. H. Hackey, native of Virginia,

aged 20—mother in Virginia.

Jonas K. Stuart, do Vermont,

23—mother in Vermont.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, BOONE CIRCUIT
Court Sct., NOVEMBER TERM, 1835.—
Currie's heirs &c. complainants vs. Jacob Fowler,
Tibbs' heirs &c. defendants. *In Chancery.*

This day came the complainants by their attorney, and on their motion, it is ordered and made known to John Spence and Mary F. Spence, Thos Triplett and Margaret C. Triplett, Duval and Nancy F. Duval, Thomas Tibbs, Foushee Tibbs, Willoughby Tibbs and Samuel Tibbs, heirs at law of Willoughby Tibbs, dec'd., and to all unknown claimants of ten thousand acres of land lying on the waters of Big Bone creek in the now county of Boone, entered and surveyed in the name of Isaac Melchor which entry is as follows: "May 11th 1780. Isaac Melchor enters 10,000 acres upon Treasury warrants, on the Big Bone creek, beginning at the fork about 3 or 4 miles above the lick, and running up both forks including its branches." This is on the Friday next before the last Saturday in May 1836, at the house of Henry Lee in Mason county, the complainants in this cause will take the deposition of said Lee, and on the said last Saturday of May 1836, they will take the deposition of Thos. Young, at his residence in said county of Mason, and at the house of John G. Gaines in Boone county, on the first Saturday of June 1836, they will take the deposition of John Tiddal, for the purpose of perpetuating the testimony of said witnesses in regard to the validity of said claim which said complainants profess to hold, and in regard to the invalidity of interfering claims.

And it is directed that this order be published six times in the Kentucky Gazette and that there be at least four months between the first advertisement and the taking of said depositions.

A copy aet.

CH: CHAMBERS, c. b. c.

December 19, 1835—50-6t

CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

To say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity, both of opinion and of practice.

We have newspapers, magazines, reviews; in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severally their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as are these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books; the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science.

But though it be easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and to enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friend's or family, valuable works, complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which, the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire, the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and hebdomadal journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character, cannot fail to provide ample materials for this part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selection and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favorable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

TERMS.

The work will be published in weekly numbers, in stitched covers, each number containing twenty imperial octavo pages, with double columns, making two volumes annually, of more than 520 octavo pages, each volume; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year, will be equal to more than forty volumes of the common sized English duodecim books, the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of a year's subscription to the "Library." The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not cumbrous addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be \$5 per annum, payable in advance.

A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to agents; and any agent, or postmaster furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription, shall be entitled to the commission of twenty per cent. or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers, post paid.

E. L. CAREY & A. HART,
July 17, 1835—42 Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken Mr. THOMAS DOLAN into partnership in his Mercantile concern. The business will, in future, be conducted in the name of

LEAVY & DOLAN, who have now on hand, and are receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDISE, of nearly every variety; which they will sell on reasonable terms.

W. M. A. LEAVY.
Lexington, April 22, 1835—16-t

LEXINGTON BRANCH BANK OF KENTUCKY.

THE regular discount day, will be on Tuesday morning of each week, and Notes and Bills offered must be deposited in Bank on a day preceding the discount day.

WILL S. WALLER. Cash.
July 8, 1835—27-t

WOOD CUTTERS!! WOOD CUTTERS!!

THE subscriber will give fifty cents per cord to wood cutters, for cutting wood within two miles of Lexington. Apply to

N. MC COY,
Dec 24, 1835—51-t Near Lexington.

FOR SALE FOR CASH,
A FIRST-RATE PIANO FORTE. En-

quire at this office.

Lexington Dec. 21, 1835—51-tf

FRENCH CHINA.

SUPERB DINNER SERVICES, Gold Band Desert Services, to match with *Splendid Fruit Baskets*; supported by figures; and a variety of seasonable Chinaware; viz.—Tea Sets, Plates, Bowls, &c.

Also—One Case Plated Candlesticks, 1 splen-

doial Sett Cut Glass Girondales, Mantel Clocks, Astral Lamps, &c.

The above China is of our own importation direct from Paris, and of a superior quality and style. Just opened by

JAMES & BROTHER.

June 22, 1835—28-t

300 DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen

from the subscriber on Saturday night the 12th of September inst. between 7 and 8 o'clock, an old liquor case, containing

\$120 in half eagles.

\$300 in fifty dollar notes of the U. S. Bank,

\$250 mostly in 20 dollar notes of the Lex-

Branch of the Bank of Kentucky.

1 Silver tumbler, bottom worn out, containing

\$30 in U. S. money, and the balance full of sil-

ver change.—Also in the tumbler, an old fashioned

coin commonly called a "Cob dollar," nearly a triangle, without letters or figures on it, which has been in my family near seventy years.

1 Certificate of stock in the Maysville Turn-

pike company, issued to the Fayette County court, for one hundred shares.

1 Certificate for two shares of my own.

Also, about \$18,000 due in bills &c. all paya-

ble to O. Keen; among which, the following are re-

collected:

1 note on Darwin Johnson, due 15th Septem-

ber instant, for 200 dollars.

1 note on John Keiser, due 25th December next,

for 100 dollars.

1 note on John B. Higbee, due 25th December next, for 40 dollars.

1 note on Cornelius Hendricks due 25th Decem-

ber next for 30 dollars.

4 notes on Thomas S. Redd & J. R. Sloan a-

mounting to \$750.

1 note on Nathaniel Gist, due 17 or 18 years ago, for \$100.

1 note on Jesse Bayles, for \$8.

A receipt from John Norton for 25 or \$2600.

A contract between O. Keen, and N. H. Hall

and wife for rent of a plantation, dated about five

years past.

A memorandum of a judgment of the Fayette

Circuit court against A. Legrand, dated som-

years back, for about \$140, given by General

Thomas Bodley, Clerk of the Court.

The reward will be paid for the delivery o

the case and contents to me, or such information

that I can get them. O. KEEN.

Lexington Sept. 15th, 1835—36-tf

NEW GROCERY STORE.
LEO TIBBATS,
RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends

and the public generally, that he has com-

menced the Grocery business at his father's old

stand, Short-street, opposite the Court-house,

where he intends to keep a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS;

and all such articles as are usually sold by Gro-

cers.

Dec. Sept. 17, 1835—45-t

JOB GREEN,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,
CHAIR MANUFACTURER,

CONTINUES the above business opposite the Ma-

sonic Hall, on Main street.

He has on hand, and offers for

sale on reasonable terms, a

large and splendid assortment of

BLACK & WINDSOR CHAIRS

of all descriptions and prices,—also, Settees,

Rocking Chairs with cane backs and seats; Boston,

and other kinds, all of which are manufactured

of the best materials, and warranted well made.

Old Chairs repaired and painted; Copal Varnish for

sale.

Wanted, a good fancy Chair maker;—also, a

Painter and Ornament; none but good workmen

need apply; to such, constant employment and

good wages will be given.

An apprentice well recommended will be taken.

Lexington, July 23, 1834.—29-t

LAND, HORSES, CORN, HEMP, &c.

AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the

27th of this present month, on the

premises, to the highest bidder, that well known tract of

Land, upon which Capt. James Fletcher formerly

resided, situated in the county of Jessamine, about

within a mile and a half south of Nicholasville and

within a few hundred yards of the Nicholasville and

Lancaster Turnpike Road. This Farm con-

tains 270 acres of first rate land, the one half under

cultivation the residue heavily timbered.

The improvements consist of a brick dwelling house,

stable, smokehouse, &c.

Will be sold at the same time and place, twenty

head of Horses, consisting of mares, geldings and

colts. About 300 barrels Corn, about 25 acres of

Hemp, 10 or 12 head of Cattle, 50 Sheep, Farm-

ing Utensils, 100 bushels Hemp Seed, and 30

acres of Oats.

Terms of Sale.—For the Land, one-third of

the purchase money will be required in hand;

and of a credit of six months, the balance to be paid in

one-half of the time, and the residue in one-half of

the time, and so on.

For the personal property, a credit of six months

will be given, and the balance to be paid in one-half of

the time, and so on.

For the improvements, a credit of six months

will be given, and the balance to be paid in one-half of

the time, and so on.

For the horses, a credit of six months

will be given, and the balance to be paid in one-half of

the time, and so on.

For the sheep, a credit of six months

will be given, and the balance to be paid in one-half of

the time, and so on.

For the hemp, a credit of six months